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REPUBLIQUE ALGERIENNE DEMOCRATIQUE ET POPULAIRE

وزارة التكوين والتعليم المهنيين
Ministère de la Formation et de l'Enseignement Professionnels

Centre National de l'Enseignement
Professionnel à Distance
(CNEPD)



المركز الوطني للتعليم
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(م.و.ت.م.ب)

COURS D'ANGLAIS TECHNIQUE

SÉRIE 01

OBJECTIF PÉDAGOGIQUE : À la fin de cette série, le stagiaire doit être capable de connaître les notions de base d'anglais technique.

CONTENT N°1 :

I- PRESENT SIMPLE/PRESENT

1- The présent simple :

- Form
- Use

a- Interrogative form

b- Negative form

2- The present continuous :

- Form
- Use

a- Interrogative form

b- Negative form

- Practice the present simple /the present continuous

3- The future simple :

- Form
- Use

a- Interrogative form

b- Negative form

3.1- Other forms of future :

a- Intention

b- Fixed plan or arrangement

c- Fixed schedule :

3.2 - Practice the future simple:

II-THE PAST TENSE :

- Interrogative form
- Negative form

III- THE PASTE CONTINUOUS :

- Negative form
- Interrogative form

-PRACTICE THE PAST SIMPLE /PAST CONTINUOUS

1- The present simple:

Form:

This tense is formed by using the infinitive of the verb (without «to»).

Remember the « s » after « he », « she », « it » or a singular noun or pronoun.

Use:

This tense is used when you want to talk about what people do all the time or normally and describe truths.

Example: We **employ** fifty staff.

a- Interrogative form:

It is formed with **does** + infinitive of the verb in the 3 rd person singular.

(He / she/ It) and **do** + infinitive of the verb for the rest.

Example: Do I speak English well?
 Do you speak English well?

Does	he	speaks English well?
Does	she	speaks English well?
Does	it	speaks English well?

Do we speak English well?
Do you speak English well?
Do they speak English well?

b- Negative form :

It is formed with **does not** + infinitive of the verb in the 3 rd person singular.

(He/She/It): and **do not** + infinitive of the verb for the rest.

Example:

I do not speak German.
You do not speak German

He	does	not	Speak German.
She	does	not	Speak German.
It	does	not	Speak German.

We do not Speak German.
You do not Speak German.
They do not Speak German.

2- The present continuous:

Form:

This tense is formed by using « am » « are », « is » with the «ing» form of the verb (e.g. «making»).

Use:

This tense is used to talk about what people are doing now.

Example: The current rises in manufacturing costs **are causing** a reduction in our profit margins.

a- Interrogative form:

It is formed with:

To be + subject + verb + ing

Example:

Am I saying it clearly?
Are you listening to me?
Is he paying attention?
Is she typing a letter?
Is it sleeping?
Are we working or playing?
Are you doing your home work?
Are they eating their breakfast?

b- Negative form:

It is formed with:

Subject + to be + not + verb + ing

Example:

I am not joking; I am speaking seriously.

You are not doing it well; repeat please.

He is not eating his soup; he is not hungry

She is not working today; she is sick

It is not raining; you can go out

We are not complaining: We are just telling you

You are not reading well; you have a lot to learn.

They are not watching T.V; they are sleeping.

Practice the Present Simple/The Present Continuous

EXERCISE N°01: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct present tense.

- Ann sees Paul putting on his coat and says: where you (go), Paul?
- Paul: I (go) to buy some cigarettes. You (want) an evening paper?
- Ann: No, thanks. You are always buying cigarettes.
Paul, how many you (smoke) a day?
- Paul: I (not smoke) very many – perhaps 20. Jack (smoke) for more than I do. He (spend) series 10 week on cigarettes.

EXERCISE N° 02: Give the correct form of the verbs in brackets:

A couple of tourists enter a restaurant:

Wife: I (prefer) to have a drink first.

Husband: That's a good idea. What's the menu?

Wife: I (not understand) a thing. It's all in Spanish.

Husband: It (not matter) .What that word (mean)?

Wife: I (not know)

Husband: Waiter! Tow of this please (pointing at a word on the menu).

Wife (after sometime): Look! He (bring) us two boiled eggs!

EXERCISE N° 03: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct future form:

1- A- You (ask) your boss to give you a five in your office

B- No, I (leave) at the end of the week.

A- Really? And what you (do) then? You (have) a holiday?

B- No, I (start) another job the following Monday.

2- Mrs Black : Mrs Jones (go) to hospital. She (have) her appendix out.

Mrs White : Who (look) after the children ?

Mrs Black : Their sister (come) down from Scotland

3- Ann has won a car in a competition but she can't drive

Tom : What you (do) with the car? You (sell) it?

Ann : No, I (learn) to drive. I (have) my first lesson next Monday.

4- Jim : I hear you've bought a new house

Bob : Yes, I (move) in next week.

Jim: You (have) a house warning party ?

Bob: Not yet, I (paint) the house first.

3- The future simple:

Form:

This tense is formed with **shall / Will + infinitive** (without to) for the 1st person singular and plural, and will + infinitive (without to) for the other persons.

Uses:

This tense is used to express opinions about the future, for future habitual action and for formal announcements of future plans.....

Example: On January 1st we will computerize the department.

a- Interrogative form:

It is formed by inverting the subject and shall or will + infinitive.

Example:

Shall I come to see you tomorrow?

Will you go and visit him at home?

Will he bring the books with him?

Will she wear her nice dress at the party?

Will it be better to travel by car?

Shall we wait for him at the station?

Will you see him soon?

Will they tell him about their problems?

b- Negative form:

It is formed by putting **not** after shall or will.

Example:

I shall not go there before long.

You will not see him again this year.

She will not give a party if she fails her exam.

You will not go down to town

It will not escape from its cage

We shall not know before tomorrow

You will not clean the house alone

They will not buy a new car.

3.1 – Other forms of future:

The verb form to indicate the future depends on whether the speaker is talking about an intention, a fixed plan arrangement, or a fixed schedule.

a- Intention :

Form: « **to be going to** » + infinitive

Meaning: It is my intention to

Example: I am going to build a house one day

b- Fixed plan or arrangement :

Form : Present continuons

Example: What time are we having the test on January 20 th?

Meaning: What time is our fixed arrangement for the test on January 20 th?

c- Fixed Schedule :

Form : Present simple

Example: The plane arrives at 9.30.

Meaning: It is the fixed schedule (of the plane) that it arrives at 9.30.

3.2- Practice the Future Simple:

EXERCISE 01: Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form:

- 1- George : He said he (write) a book about charming people who are happily married.

Paul : I wonder if anyone (buy) it.

George : Oh yes, people (buy) it. He's a famous writer.

- 2- Mr Jones : No, I'm not going away for the week-end. I'm staying at home. I (start) building my garage. The bricks have come at last.

Mr Smith : You (do) it all by yourself ?

Mr Jones : No, my nephew (help) me .I suggested in to him yesterday and he was quite enthusiastic.

- 3- Mary : (Meeting Jack carrying two buckets of water) : Hello. Jack ! Where is the five?

Jack : I (wash) the car, if you want to know. Would you like to help me.

Mary : I'm not dressed for it but I (come) and watch.

- 4- Ann : Why are you taking fishing rods ? You (not climb) the mountain after all.

Tom : We (climb) and fish. There is a lake on top and we (try) to get some fish out of it.

Ann : Well, if you catch any I (cook) them ; but I think I (buy) some all the same.

KEYS TO THE EXERCISES:

Practice the Present Simple/Present Continuous

EXERCISE N° 01: Are you going / am going / do you want / do you smoke / don't smoke / smoke / spends.

EXERCISE N° 02: Prefer / do not understand / does not matter / does that word mean/ don't know / is bringing.

EXERCISE N°03:

- 1- Are you going to ask / am leaving / are you going to do / are you going to have / am starting.
- 2- Is going / is having / is going to look / is coming
- 3- Are you going to do / are you going to sell / am going to learn / am having?
- 4- Am moving / are you going to have/ am going to paint.

Practice the Future Simple:

EXERCISE N° 01:

- 1- Is going to write / will buy / will buy.
- 2- Am going to start / are you going to do / is going to help.
- 3- Am going to wash / will come.
- 4- You are not going to climb / are going to climb / are going to try / will cook / will buy

II- THE PAST TENSE:

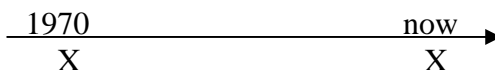
The past simple is used for interpreted past actions, first action interpreted by second.

Example: When he **was reading** the telephone rang

Use :

- 1- It's used for an action which happened in a precise moment and completely finished in the past.

Example: In 1970 I went to ENGLAND



I Went to ENGLAND

- 2- It is used for narrating; it is used with ago, last, yesterday, in 19....

Example: Who wrote his exercise yesterday?

a- Interrogative form :

Did he write his exercise?

Did + Subject + Verb

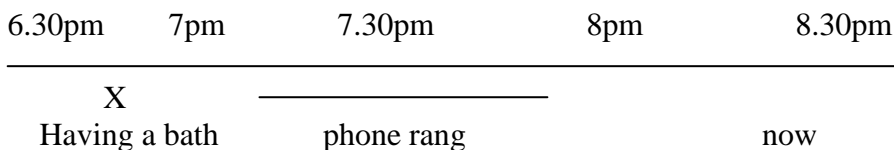
b- Negative form :

He didn't write his exercise

Subject + did + not + verb

III- THE PAST CONTINUOUS:

The past continuous is used for two actions in progress in the past. We often interrupt a continuing situation with a sudden event.



Examples:

Nadia phoned me at 7.30. I *was having* a bath.
Last month I *was working* in Brazil.

I was sitting.	He was sitting.	We were sitting.
You were sitting	She was sitting.	They were sitting.
It was sitting.		

a- Negative Form:

The teacher was talking, but Amina ***wasn't listening***.

Was not = wasn't

were not = weren't

I wasn't sitting.	He wasn't sitting	We weren't sitting.
You weren't sitting.	She weren't sitting	They weren't sitting.
		It wasn't sitting.

b- Interrogative Form :

Were they **working** in the office?

Was I sitting?	Was he sitting?	Were we sitting?
Were you sitting?	Was she sitting?	Were they sitting?
		Was it sitting?

It's used with (while, when, as, as just as, as soon as...)

Example: 1- When I was writing someone was talking
2- While he was reading, I was dancing.
3- As he was eating, I was sleeping.

EXERCISE N°1: Change the verbs in brackets into the past simple:

- 1- Daoud (look).....out of the window.
- 2- We (take).....the bus from the airport to the city centre.
- 3- Lina (read)the book all afternoon.
- 4- Hakim (close)all the windows and doors.
- 5- An old friend (come).....to see me yesterday.
- 6- I (see).....an interesting film last week.

EXERCISE N° 2: Change the verbs in brackets into the past continuous:

- 1- (you, play).....tennis with Nadal yesterday?
- 2- (Meriem,have).....lunch at 1 o'clock.
- 3- (we watch).....basketball all day.
- 4- Who (you, dance).....with at the party last night?
- 5- Some of the boys, (look).....out of the window.
- 6- (I, walk).....home in the rain.

KEYS TO THE EXERCISES:

Practice the Past Simple/Past Continuous

EXERCISE N°1:

1- Looked 2- took 3-read 4-closed 5-came 6- saw

EXERCISE N°2:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1- Were you playing | 2- Meriem was having |
| 3- We were watching | 4- Were you dancing |
| 5- Some of the boys were looking | 6- I was walking |